

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1903.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month ... SUNDAY, Per Year.
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year..........
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month...... tage to foreign countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

PARTS—Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, an

on wish to have rejected articles returned, the must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Trade and Industry.

The year of imports and exports ending March 31, 1903, gives the majestic balance on the export side of over \$413,000,000. This is less than any year past down to 1806; but the bright feature of it is that the current of exports which, comparatively, has been for some time running slower and more meagre has taken on new force and volume.

Our export trade was of greater dimensions last year and the year before; but our highly consolidated and generally incorporated American industry is probably on broader and more assured foundations to-day than ever before.

Of this let us be duly appreciative, and on all sides and at all times careful.

The Psychopathic Hospital.

We have on several occasions in past years urged in these columns the estab lishment of reception hospitals for the acutely insane in large cities. In 1899 we referred to "Die Psychiatrische Klinik zu Giessen," a new hospital of the kind in question, then just completed in Germany under the direction of Prof. SOMMER, who, in the preface of his pamphlet, advised that every city with a population of 50,000 or more should establish a psychopathic hospital.

There is now a bill before the Legislature providing for a psychopathic hospital in New York, and there is no dis-

enting voice to oppose it.

While the bill carries an appropriation of \$300,000, this is only available on condition that the city provides a site for the proposed hospital; and as condemnation proceedings will be necessary the money would probably not be taken from the treasury of the State for one or two years

A bill which meets with such widespread approval should unite all parties in the Legislature for its unanimous passage. Political wrangles are not concerned with a project of such far-reaching beneficence. Pass the bill!

South African Misunderstandings.

On two recent occasions Mr. CHAMBER-LAIN has publicly said that the war in South Africa between the British and the Boers was the outcome of mutual misunderstandings. There is no doubt that the people of the United Kingdom approved of the war because they had been d to believe that in the Transvaal the Uillanders, or white resident aliens, were unjustly treated, and that the Kaffirs were harshly dealt with, and that both lements of the population would be much better off under British rule. What are the facts?

We mean to lay no particular emphasis upon the circumstance that the Uitlander saddled with a heavy additional burden, being obliged to contribute about \$175 .-000,000 to the cost of the war. That might be deemed a moderate price to pay for the transformation of "helots" into freemen. Unfortunately for the helots, as the Uitlanders of Johannesburg used to be called by Mr. RHODES, Lord MILNER and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, no such transformation has taken place. Touching this point, it is well to recall what concessions regarding the franchise the Transvaal Government effered to make. Those who are conversant with the negotiations between Pretoria and the British Colonial Office which went on during the first eight months of the memorable year 1899 are aware that the Roer Government successively reduced the period required to qualify resident aliens for the suffrage from fourteen years to nine; from nine to seven prospective: again. from seven prospective to seven retrespective, and, finally, to five years retropective. If Mr. CHAMBEELAIN and Lord MILNER had accepted the offer made by President KRUGER on Aug. 19, 1899, every respectable white alien who had resided in the Transvaal for five years would have had the full voting rights of a Transvaal citizen within a few months from that date. All the Boers asked of Mr. CHAM-BERLAIN in return for this concession was that he should insist no longer on a claim of suzerainty for which, it is now generally admitted, there was not an atom of foundation.

Three years and eight months having elapsed, let us see what is the present position of resident aliens in the Transvaal. In December, 1902, an ordinance was passed by the Colonial Government conferring upon aliens after five years' residence-precisely the period offered by President KRUGER-all the rights and obligations of a naturalborn British subject in the Transvaal. What do these rights amount to under the existing Crown Colony regime? They do not include the right to vote for anybody or anything; whereas, under the Boer law, the naturalized alien could have voted for all elective executive officers, for both houses of the Boer Legislature, and, if he had sufficient property, at municipal elections also.
Will it be said that all these rights will come to the resident aliens as soon as representative institutions are granted to the Transvaal? There will still be a great difference between the situation that they will then occupy and that which would have been theirs had President KRUGER's offer been accepted. The Boer law would have given the resident alien an absolute right to be naturalized after five years of residence, and to naturalization would have been attached the suffrage. Under the ordinance is-sued by Lord MILNER, on the other hand,

naturalization is far from being an ab-

*21 CA 12 To

solute right. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal is by this ordinance empowered to refuse to permit the naturalization of any Uitlander, no matter how long the latter may have resided in the Transvaal. No reason need be assigned for the refusal, nor does any appeal lie from the decision. It follows that the resident alien in the Transvaal is not only still a " helot," seeing that no franchise is at present obtainable, but may remain a helot, if the Lieutenant-Governor so chooses, after the suffrage has been nominally granted.

Now let us inquire to what extent the lot of the Kaffirs, which four years ago used to be described as virtual slavery, has been improved. The notion that the Kaffirs were enslaved seems to be one of the misunderstandings to which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN referred, for not only have the British authorities maintained all the Boer laws with reference to the natives, but with Mr. CHAMBER-LAIN's approval, they have actually increased the burden of taxation imposed upon the male Kaffirs in order to get more labor out of them. Under the Boer law of 1895 every adult male native had to pay a poll tax of \$10, and every married native a hut tax of \$2.50 for each wife. By Lord MILNER's ordinance of 1902, not only is the Boer poll tax of \$10 reimposed, but a further tax of \$10, instead of \$2.50, is levied for each additional wife. For non-payment of the extra tax, imprisonment may be summarily inflicted. As we have said, the aim of the new imposts is to force the Kaffirs to work in the mines: but, if we may judge from observation of what has occurred elsewhere in Africa, it is quite as likely to provoke dangerous disaffection. It has been proved that the native rebellion in Sierra Leone was caused by the imposition of a hut tax amounting to only \$1.25. A similar tax tried in the Gold Coast had to be given up. Nor is there any doubt that to the fear of a hut tax was due largely the rising of the Matebele and the Mashona tribes against the Chartered Company

in Rhodesia. Of course, what Mr. CHAMBERLAIN meant to say was that the Boers would not have fought if they had comprehended the beneficent purposes of the British Government. It is also true that the British people would not have sanctioned the war if they had understood the Kaffir question and had appreciated the liberality of the franchise terms offered by the Pretoria Government.

The Suspension of Part of the Northern Securities Injunction.

The action of Judge SANBORN of the United States Circuit Court in permitting the payment by the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railway companies of the May dividends to the Northern Securities Company will receive general approval.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in its decision, in which Judge SANBORN took part, enjoined the holding company from exercising any control over the operation of the two great railroads and from acquiring any of the stock of the railroad companies, and it also enjoined the railroad companies from paying any dividends on their stock to the holding company. The defendants applied to Judge SAN-BORN to suspend that part of the injunction order which forbids the payment of the dividends, and this is the application which has just been granted.

It was pointed out to the Court by the attorneys for the railroads that the dividend moneys would reach the same individuals, whether paid to them directly or through the medium of the holding company, and that it was unnecessary, as well as unjust, to tie up some fourteen millions of dollars which would accrue in dividends before the Supreme Court of the United States could decide the appeal. Judge SAN-BORN said that it was the practice of the Court to suspend an injunction during the pendency of an appeal whenever such action would not injuriously affect the rights of the party who had secured the injunction, and for this reason be granted the request of the defendant.

It is manifest that this decision is in accordance with common sense and with equity.

Trials for Heresy.

It is very natural that the Ritualists are most disturbed by the propaganda for the " resubmission " of the Anglican Church to Rome which has its headquarters at Garrisons, where is published its | act, we see no means of logically interofficial paper, the Lamp, and that under Ritualistic pressure preparations have been made to bring to ecclesiastical trial the Rev. Mr. FRANCIS, the head of the Order of the Atonement, there established for the purpose of preaching " resubmission.

Of course, the accused "minister-

general" is gratified rather than distressed by the announcement. If actually the trial takes place it will give a prominence to his order and its purposes which they have not had, for, heretofore, the Garrisons community has been in obscurity, or, when it has been mentioned at all in Episcopal circles, it has been treated as only an absurd manifestation of individual eccentricity of no symptomatic consequence. But now the movement is forced into prominence, if not significance. If the order shall be brought to trial because of its propaganda it will be elevated into a place where it will command the interest of the whole religious public, and the purpose which it seeks to accomplish will be discussed seriously and no longer laughed at

as ludicrous or insane in its inception. Already the order has begun to attract attention in England, and the more because it represents the views put forth by the Rev. SPENCER JONES in a recent book, which, according to the London Guardian, " has already been responsible for a deplorable amount of mischief." The same paper called the attention of the "American Bishop of Tokio and the automobiles, which passed the Albany American Church Board of Missions * to the Rev. A. LLOYD, the president of a for passage in the Assembly this week, missionary college in the Japanese town is not conceived in that soberness of spirit under the control of that board. Mr. which should govern dealing with auto-LLOYD, who, it seems, "held preferment | mobilism, and should not be passed. It in England," is the clergyman who an- is almost vengeful in its animus, and it | Lamp quoted in your editorial. nounced in the Lamp that " because of | is oppressive in the rigor and detail of the spectacle of four Bishops of four penalties and requirements which it

different religious bodies in Tokio," he has " learned to turn to the See of St. PETER "and has " taken to the periodical payment of Peter's Pence as the outward and visible sign of the desires of my heart." The Guardian appealed to " the American Bishop at Tokio" to bring the Rev. Mr. LLOYD to book. Before that appeal could have reached this country it seems, however, that the Tokio Bishop was requested by the missionary board " to deal with the matter " of Mr. LLOYD's "apparent disloyalty ' out delay," and that on Saturday the Bishop replied by cable, saying that the clergyman had resigned from the colege. It would seem to be not less obligatory that in England itself proceedings should be begun against the Rev. SPENCER JONES, for he is at the head and front of the offending so far as concerns activity in the same propaganda of resubmission."

The trouble about trials for heresy, however, is that when they begin there is no knowing when and where they will end. It is not surprising, therefore, that both in England and this country the ecclesiastical authorities are loath to start the ball rolling.

Republican State Leadership in 1903.

The Newburgh News is sometimes spoken of as the personal organ of the Hon. BENJAMIN B. ODELL, Jr. It is said to be run by a corporation composed of citizens who are his neighbors and personal friends. We don't know. That newspaper remarked on Saturday last: "Governor Opell has no quarrel with Senator PLATT.

The Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT, so far as we are aware, owns, controls or edits no newspaper either by virtue of financial investment or through the subtler influence of all-compelling friendship. When he needs an agent of publicity, the astute old chap is obliged to concoct something which will buy its own way into print by giving value in the shape of news interest. For the statement counter to that quoted above, PLATT chose as his personal organ the New York Evening Post. He used the columns of that journal thus:

" I am tired of saying that there is no conflict between me and ODELL.

We doubt both statements equallynot the declaration of PLATT that he is tired, for he may be very tired indeed, but his statement that there is no conflict between him and ODELL; and on the Newburgh side the statement that ODELL

has no quarrel with PLATT. There is conflict and there is quarrel. Everybody posted about the situation knows that this is so. Almost everybody knows why it is so. On the part of the younger politician, an entirely selfish desire for self-aggrandizement in the hierarchy. On the part of the older politician a mostly but perhaps not wholly selfish purpose to retain in the organization the power which he has so long and so variously exercised.

Whatever immediate danger there may be in a quarrel whereof the most promising possibility seems to be the mutual destruction of the contestants, it is certain that the Republican party in the State of New York will survive both PLATT and ODELL. By and by the sordid details of their clash in 1903 will read precious small in the pages of ancient political history.

A Model Strike.

The great parade of carpenters yesterday has never had a parallel. More than made the impressive demonstration of a united march, in order to signify the determination within and to enlist sympathy from without their union in its most peculiar contest. Not the capitalist and the employer but another union. the marchers regard as inimical to their own, and whose existence as an organization, consequently, they seek to end, is the object of their hostility.

Much as this strike is to be deplored for the loss to the workmen themselves and for the trouble brought by it to builders and householders and the endless train of others affected in addition, it is welcome as a model of " how to do it." We have heard of no breach of the law or of fair play of any kind, no attempt at boycott or coercion or injury to any one. The striking union relies upon its numbers solely, upon its power of mononolizing the carpenter market in this region -a power which, however it may be forbidden by the principle of the anti-trust

fering with. The Amalgamated carpenters, against whom the Brotherhood men, the strikers. are fighting, are in the precise state of the non-union man in ordinary strikes, without, happily, a single touch of the violence that in these days of overbearing demagogues and submissive sentimentalists the non-union man has almost invariably to face when he takes his tools in hand. The Amalgamated men are enjoying their right to work without molestation, and so far as we

can observe, without fear of it. Can this strike be the forerunner of peace and order in all industrial conflicts?

The Automobile Bill.

Hot as sporting blood boils in the veins of THE SUN, it has never ceased to be steadfastly and strengously mindful of the rights of the public as against the driver of the automobile. The charm of speed in the open air and the interest inseparable from locomotor machinery have not weakened our defence of the man who stuck to the horse against the dangers and difficulties brought to him by the man who took to the machine. We have experienced no change of heart. The horse and his driver and the more humble wayfarer on foot, old and young are still the objects of our undiminished solicitation and watchfulness. But the Bailey bill, or Doughty bill, to regulate Senate last week and is being pressed

seeks to impose upon the owners of

The horse world and the public generally have accommodated themselves to railroad trains and bicycles and are rapidly accommodating themselves to the automobile. The enlightened legislator will try to help that process of education on, rather than check it by putting unnecessary, if not wholly restrictive, burdens on one party to it, the automobilist.

Governor Hunn of Delaware is at one great disadvantage in justifying himself for vetoing the bill to repeal the Voters' Assistant law, which would have taken from Addicksism its cornerstone. Governo HUNN is himself a member of the Addicks

The last reports from Constantinople show that the Near Eastern question is taking its natural course. The Austro-Russian understanding is so far complete that the Ambassadors of the two countries no longer present identical notes separately, but make joint representations, and are supported directly by those of Italy many. The Sultan will understand the full significance of this progressive step in the negotiations with the Powers, and will no doubt find it advisable to conform to their demands.

The Albanian tribes which are mainly responsible for the disorders that have taken place, may be put in the same category as those Highland Scotch clans that were so long in being reduced to order They have but two objects when trouble is going, that is the gratification of tribal and private vengeance, and platchka or

With the Anatolian troops that are be ing sent over from Asia the suppression of these unruly mountaineers should be easily brought about. If it is not, evidently the intention of Austria and Russia is to take the business in hand and not to allow the Servians and Bulgarians to complicate matters by their individual or joint action.

The Situation of the Episcopal Church TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: After the June commencement at the General Theological Seminary in Chelsea Square the Very Rev. William Alvord Robbins, dear of All Saints' Cathedral at Albany, will be Micially known as "Dean of the Seminary. The trustees of that great Protestant Epis pal foundation have gone on record that in their opinion Dean Robbins is the fittest man for the towering and influential position. Few men will now care to continue the argu-ment that any candidate in the class presented to the voting body Thursday last brought more requisite qualifications in support of his candidacy than the dean of All Saints'.

The suggestion made by Bishop Satterles of Washington to the effect that the head tor, and, above all, a representative scholar tivity; and for all that is known the convention never considered the Bishop's much-talked-about letter to the Churchman. But devoted supporters of the seminary were find a single scholar in the Episcopal Church of the United States available as a candidate for the office. It should be understood that the list of Bishops was not overlooked, but those of the episcopate likely to be considered would not permit their names to b brought forward. Bishop Satterlee's phras "The storm of criticism likely to be raised, provoked timidity in and out of the House

The Episcopal Church in America, then faces a period of intellectual barrenness Millions for architecture and parish settle ments, but not a cent for university educa Church is surely going to meet the situation The Catholic Church is now reaping the har vest of the seed planted by Miss Mary Gwen possible at the Catholic University at Wash ington. The graduates from the General Theological Seminary in New York go to all parts of the United States; and, as has been pointed out heretofore, the seminary is not a diocesan institution, but a national theomplexion of its studen body. On the other hand, the Roman Catho lie clergy ordained at Dunwoodie, St. Mary's Baltimore, and at the Hill Seminary in Arch university course leading to the scholastic degree-sacra theologia doctor-open to them after a six-years course in philosophy and theology. The Episcopal seminarian luxuria set of brother workers, whose influence | ates on a three-years course of no philosoph; and too often less theology.

Devout churchmen ask why the non-Cath-

Devoit churchmen ask why the non-tainolic missions preached by the Paulist Fathers,
a Roman Catholic congregation, draw so
many communicants from the Ediscopal
ranks. Father Bertrand L. Conway of the
Paulists has just printed a "Question Book,"
comprising the queries put to him on the
missions, and the propositions reveal the fact
that the lack of dioc san unity, harmonious
teaching and ordered discipline in the Church
go a long way toward accounting for the increased defection to the Roman communion
But is university education in the Ediscopal
Church a possibility until there is a settled
syllabus of what the Church is to hold and
what it is to reject? It is a suggestive fact
that the Ritualistic wing of the New York
diocese, now influential and popular, which
rejects the teaching of Protestantism, contributes few, very few, converts to the
Roman Catholic Church. I am sure that a
report from Father Elias B. Younan or
Father Conway of the Paulists and Dr.
Guinon of the New York Apostolate would
reveal the startling fact that their converts
from Episcopalianism are more often from
the "Broad" or "Evangelical" school rather
than from the ultra section, the Ritualists.
It is the intellectual, "Prayer Book," Churchman who is won by Paulist preaching, and
not so often the "Anglican Catholic," who
can get more incense and more wax tapers
at St. Mary's or St. Ignatius's, than at St. Paul's
in Fifty-ninth street.

The question to be met squarely is, can
the Church afford to allow a continuation
of these dissensions? Is scholarship possible
where there is no fundamental unity? The
editor of the Lamp, in communion with the
Episcopal Church, writ's that there is no
unity outside of the Roman supremacy: the
Ritualistic rector praches Catholicity and
inculcates all the sacramental teaching of
the Roman Catholic Church: the "Low"
Evangelical rector clings to the "Prayer
Book," which regards the doctrine of the
Real Pres nees as heretical, idolatrous and
what not; yet with their dioc ses lurched
with party dissensions a Roman Catholic congregation, draw so

The Accident on the Iowa.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Regard ing "the accident on the Iowa." inasmuch as the gun did not burst at the breech it is hardly fair to place the blame on the smokeless powder. The projectile had been started and was well under way before rupture oc-curred, at a point at which there could have been no approciable pressure at the moment of initial firing You say in closing your editorial. "The explosion of the lowa's gun is regrettable only on account of the deaths of the three sailors caused by it. In Itaelf it must be welcomed as the shortest road to indispensable knowledge of sinokeless pow-der."

I beg to differ. In itself it must be welcomed as the shortest road to the indispensable knowledge of the proprities of strel under the repeat d impact stresses and high vibratory effects to which modern ordnance is subject. NEW YORK, April 18.

The Rev. Spencer Jones Not Editor of "The

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: I beg to cor rect a statement made by you yesterday (April 16) that the Lamp was "edited by the Rev. Spencer Jones." This is not the case. The Rev. Spencer Jones is a well-known priest of the Church of Eng-land, who has written a masterly book on Church unity, entitled "England and the Holy See," and has contributed several weighty articles to our modest paper, but it would be doing him an injustice to attribute to his authorable the extracts from the

PAUL JAMES FRANCIS, S. A.,

NAMES OF OUR WARSHIPS. Effort to Revive in New Vessels the Name

of Noted Ships of the War of 1812. WASHINGTON, April 20 .- An effort to revive in new naval vessels the names of those American ships which brought honor to the flag in the War of 1812, is being made by Rear Admiral Bowles, the Chief Naval Constructor. He has recommended to Secretary Moody that the two training ships and the ended to Secretary training brig authorized by the last Congress be called the Hornet, the Peacock and the Boxer, respectively. The Peacock was a captured British vessel, but there has always been a strong sentiment among naval men, for patriotic and historical reasons, in favor of perpetuating in our own navy the names of foreign ships of war which owered their flags to American fighting craft. Secretary Moody will probably follow

the recommendation of Admiral Bowles. The two training ships are to cost \$350,000 each and the brig \$50,000. Under a law of Congress the names of States of the Union must be bestowed on armored vessels of the first rate. This requirement has caused much dissatisfaction among naval officers, many of whom have insisted that the names of the old frigates and other ships which gave the United States a claim to being

gave the United States a claim to being mistress of the seas should be revived in battleships and armored cruisers.

It has been pointed out as a curious thing that the only vessel of the period nearly a hundred years ago, when France and England harassed American commerce, whose name has been perpetuated in an American naval craft, recently built, was the ill-fated Chesapeake, twice captured and never victorious.

Chesapeake, twice captured and never victorious.

The new Chesapeake is a practice vessel for midshipmen, and some naval men hold that this is the very last use to which a ship of that name should be put, on account of the inability of the future officers who man her to take pride in her through remembering the deeds of her predecessor.

The battleship Kearsarge, named by special direction of Congress, affords the only instance of the perpetuation of the name of a noted American ship in a modern armor clad. Some of the famous names of 1812, such as the Wasp, the Frolic and the Scorpion, were bestowed on converted yachts purchased for use in the war with Spain, but these are not big enough to make them of any service in an important naval battle.

There is a strong feeling in the navy toward changing the nomenclature so as to permit the use of Indian names and the names of famous American fighting vessels for modern armor clads. But it is not probable that this will be done until every State in the Union has had its name bestowed upon a warship.

There are now thirty-nine vessels on the

State in the Union has had its name bestowed upon a warship.

There are now thirty-nine vessels on the
naval list, built and building, which bear
the names of States. This leaves only
six more States to be provided for,
but as the vessels called for New Hampshire and Michigan are old and must soon
be stricken from the list, it will be necessary for Congress to authorize the construction of eight more first-class armor
clads before the present nomenclature law
will be changed. The States on the waiting
list are Delaware, North Corolina, South
Carolina, North Dakota, Utah and Montana.

HIS DOUBLE DRAGON COMES. Silvern and Silken to James B. Reynolds From Prince Chen.

A box bound in yellow silk was delivere to Mayor's Secretary James B. Reynolds yesterday. It contained the decoration of the Order of the Double Dragon, third grade, first class, bestowed on Mr. Reynolds for his goodness to Prince Chen on the latter's visit to America.

The decoration is of burnished silver. two and a half inches in diameter and running to points like a sunburst. body is enameled in blue and marked with Chinese characters in gold. In the centre is a blue stone weighing four carats.

In the box was a little red slip with some Chinese lettering on it. The Eldridge street laundryman said they were equivalent to "have one on me." "have one on me.

to have one on me."
With the jewel came a letter from Minister
Conger, accompanied by a copy of a despatch from Prince Ching as follows:

spatch from Prince Ching as follows:

Despatch from Prince Ching, President of the
Board of Foreign Affairs to Conger, United
States Minater:
On 21th of the Twelfth Moon of XXVIII.
year of Kuanghsu, Prince Tsai Chen, Special
Envoy, memorialized the Throne requesting
that decorations should be conferred upon
certain officials of your honorable country
and received an Imperial edict saving: "Let it be as requested. The Board of Affairs will take note. Respect this.

A NEGRO EDUCATOR'S TRIBUTE. Notable Evidence of White Sympathy and Support in His Cause.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It cannot be denied that the negro question has become very acute and that there is a feeling both in the North and among many negroes in the South that the White South has deliberately the life of the black man. I must confess that those of us who are under high moral obliga-But our labors are not without their rewards.

will prove: The Branch Normal College, at this place is the only State institution for negroes in Arkansas. But while the State always provides for its support, there are no funds available for such luxuries as public lecturers. The principal of the school, who is closing his first year's work in the State, has delivered a course of lectures to the students, which has seemed to challenge the interest of the citizens of Pine Bluff as well as the members of the school. The Pine Bluff Commercial (white) has, on its own initiative, published a sum-

mary of every one of these as delivered A few days ago, without any idea of the reception which the request would meet, and without making any attempt to approach only those known to be friendly to negro education, the principal outlined course covering subjects which he wished discussed before his students during the term 1903-04, and then went to the white citizen of Pine Bluff who stand at the very head of their several professions and asked them to serve, together with a few negro speakers, as staff lecturers for the college during the coming year, explaining as he did so that the school could not pay for the services rendered The principal was born and reared in the South, and knows something of the friendship of the Southern white man who is inclined to be friendly; but he was not prepared for the hearty and whole-souled spontaneity with which these men agreed to serve the cause o negro education in the way indicated. white men referred to, together with their subjects, are as follows:

"Crime and Criminal Law." Hon. S. M. Taylor, of "The Press as a Maker of Policies." Major Charles G. Newman, of the Pine Bluff Commercial.
"Banks as Schools of Economy." Hon. W. H.
Langford. President Citizens' Bank.

"Causes of High Mortality Rate Among Negroes A. C. Jordan, M. D. "Some Modern Aspects of Judaism." Rabbi Joseph Kornfeld, of Temple Anshe Emeth. "History of the Baptist Church," the Rev. Ross Moose, of the First Baptist Church.

As a result of the attitude of these men most of whom the principal had never met, one negro takes up his work to-day with a lighter heart and a stronger determination to labor more diligently for the better day which ISAAC FISHER, Principal. PINE BLUFF, Ark., April 17.

President Arthur in the Tellowstone.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In an article you copy from the Chicago Journal on "Presidents' Journeys" it is stated that President Arthur "left no record of tours of any sert, his occasional ab-sences from Washington being due to calls of a private business character to New York city." This private business character to New York city." This statement is incorrect. President Arthur made a complete tour of the Yellowstone Park on horse-back in August, 1883, in company with several distinguished officers and civilians, among them Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, Secretary of War Robert T. Lincoln, Military Secretary of War Robert T. The umpire is the sole and absolute judge of play. Placed as he is officially, above Government Printing Office, Washington.

BALTIMORE, April 26.

SECRETARY SHAW'S PORTRAIT. Chartran, the Famous French Painter,

Finished It in Eleven Hours. Washington, April 20.—It pays to be an artist, provided you are the real thing. This statement becomes luminous as one surveys the portrait of Secretary Shaw just finished by the famous French portrait

painter, Chartran. If 1,000 persons were to make a guess as to the length of time consumed by Char-tran in painting the portrait, some would say three months, some would put it at a month, and probably a few would venture guess at a week. In truth, the famous enchman was precisely eleven hours is finishing the portrait. There were three sittings, or rather standings; two of four hours each and one of three hours. At the end of the last sitting, the portrait was rin-

At the beginning of the first sitting. Char-tran appeared with a fresh canvas and requested the Secretary to assume the poo he desired. Mr. Shaw suggested a standing attitude, at the same time straightening up and thrusting his hands half way into his trousers pootets. Chartran did not say a word, but moved his head up or down or to one side, to which Scoretary Shaw responded just as silently, until the painter nodded an O. K. and proceeded. Chartran was probably eight feet distant from Secretary Shaw. At no time had he approached nearer. Not a measurement was taken. The head was outlined, then the body, and quickly the figure began to take form and proportion. Chartran worked rapidly, occasionally glancing at the subject. This method continued until the third sitting terminated, and the portrait was pronounced finished.

After the canvas had been handed over to the Treasury Department and the artist had departed, Private Secretary Edwards proceeded to take some measurements. Before doing this, the opinion had been expressed that the head was a trifle larger than natural size and some other assumed slight variations noted. Secretary Shaw he desired. Mr. Shaw suggested a stand

Before doing this, the opinion had been expressed that the head was a trifle larger than natural size and some other assumed slight variations noted. Secretary Shaw submitted to a series of measurements more exacting than are employed in the Bertillon system, and after comparisons had been made with the figure on the canvas it was found that the portrait did not vary from the original a sixteenth part of an inch in any measurement; in fact, the measurements of original and portrait were in almost every instance identical. To the laymen such a degree of visual accuracy is almost inconceivable, but there is no going behind the evidence in this case.

As might be expected, Chartran comes high. His price for a portrait is \$6,000. He has been in America several months, painting portraits of noted New Yorkers, and has recently completed portraits of Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice, both of which are pronounced gems.

The new portrait of Secretary Shaw is

which are pronounced gems.

The new portrait of Secretary Shaw is the property of the Treasury Department, it being a fixed policy of the Government to have a portrait done in oil of each

ELEVATORS TO STORE RICE. \$10,000,000 Company Formed to

NEW ORLEANS, April 20 .- A company in corporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital of \$10,000,000, has been starte to build elevators throughout the rice country of southwest Louisiana and southeastern Texas, with the intention of storing and warehousing grain in the same way as wheat and corn are stored. Heretoford

as wheat and corn are stored. Heretofore the rice has been stored in bage, a great deal of space being required, with a corresponding expense of handling.

The new project is received with some doubt in the rice region, although the rice growers in planting and harvesting their crops have adopted Western methods and agricultural machinery. The farmers doubt the practicability of the scheme, which will nevertheless be tried, and if successful will revolutionize the rice business.

GIANT WATER POWER PLANT. Will Furnish Power for Street Railway and Manufactories in Syracuse.

STRACUSE, April 20.-John Dunfee, the contractor and capitalist, has in his hands the report of engineers for a giant power plant which he proposes to establish at Fox Bridge, near Pulaski, which will furnish power for all the lighting, electric railways. and many manufacturing plants in Syraand many manufacturing plants in Syra-cuse. The plan involves the utilization of the waters of the Salmon River and the building of a reservoir and plant to cost \$2,150,000. The engineers contend that 12,484 horse power can be developed and that the rentals would pay a big profit on the investment. According to the reports the Salmon River has a watershed of 190½ squares miles to draw from and the supply of water is unfailing.

WEST POINTERS IN MIMIC WAR. Graduating Class Goes to Gettysburg to Engage in Field Operations.

The ninety-four members of the class of West Point cadets who will graduate from the United States Military Academy next June will be camped for the next three days on the battlefield of Gettysburg, where they are to be soldiers in practical field operations. The class left West Point yesterday accompanied by Prof. Fielberger, Capt. James P. Jervey and Lieuta. John C. Oakes, Edwin R. Stewart and Alstacker of the corps of engineers.

Baseball-The Rules for Order,

Baseball—The Rules for Order.

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: I was apecially pleased, on reading in to-day's Sunday Sun the excellent report of Saturday's game at the Polo Grounds, to find that you had taken cognizance of the violation of the National League's president's code of regulations governing the League's umpires, managers and players, and properly criticised the "kicking" of the New York team's manager, and also that of players on both sides. I was glad to read, too, that the umpire was properly rebuked for his failure to strictly enforce Mr. Pulliam's long-needed regulations.

I witnessed the opening day's game on Friday.

I witnessed the opening day's game on Friday, and on that day the picasure I received from the contest was due to the fact that "not a kick was heard, not a funeral growl," throughout the game, the first professional match I had seen withou the first professional matter i many years past. In-nuisance of "kicking" for many years past. In-deed, this was the exceptional feature of the con-test to me, and a most attractive novelty. But National League clubs to the vital importance of their obliging every member of their staff of um-pires to strictly enforce every one of President Pulliam's new regulations to the letter of the rules. pulliam's new regulations to the letter of the rules, and to hold them to the penalty for their violation. Not a particle of leniency in the matter should be allowed either managers or players of National League teams. Surfice enforcement of the rules about he insisted upon in every game.

One cause of the vast assemblage gathered in the grandstand at the Polo Grounds on Friday was that the best class of patrons of the game would, for the first time on record, see the umpires properly enforce the playing rules of the game; and that the baseball "rowdyitam." which had so lowered the high prestige of the National League during the past three years of the baseball war would be put a stop to. And yet on Saturday the old habit was allowed to show itself because the umpire failed to carry out the special instructions of President Puillam. I was not able to be present on Saturday, and so missed witnessing the falling off from Friday's exhibition on that day, which I was glad I didn't see. I hope to see every rule enforced strictly on the occasion of the opeaing day's play at Washington Park, Brooklyn, on Tuesday.

BROOKLYN, April 18.

BROOKLYN, April 19.

The offences noted in Saturday's game were insignificant compared to what has been experienced in times past; but the views of the Dean of the American Baseball Academy, Mr. Henry Chadwick, are thoroughly sound and should be respected by all base-ball managers. McGraw, the New York manager, did not resort to bad language or threaten the umpire with "bodily harm" or call up his men to wrangle in a body, but

MISS GOULD LENDS PICTURES. They Will Be on View This Summer in the

New Hotel for Women. Instead of sending her art treasures to a safe deposit company while her Fifth avenue residence is being renovated this summer and while she herself is at Irvington Miss Helen Miller Gould has loaned her fine collection of pictures and sculptures to the Martha Washington hotel for women in East Twenty-ninth street, where for the next seven months the public will have an opportunity of viewing them without charge. The fifty-five paintings and seven pieces of statuary in the collection were taken last week to the hotel.

Among the paintings are the following:
"Cattle," by Rosa Bonheur; "Little Sewing
Girl," by Bouguereau; "The Guardsman and the Smoker," by E. Meissonier: "In Marching Order," by A. de Neuville; "Grandfather's Birthday," by Munkacsy; "Guardian of the Seraglio, Bosphorus," by Jean Leon Gérôme; "The Trumpeter," by E. Détaille; "Repose," by Benjamin Constant; "Pride of the Harem" and two other works by N. Diaz; two landscapes by Daubigny, and a marine and a landscape by Dupré.

ARCHBISHOP CHAPELLE BACK. Reports That He Is Going to Consecrate Two New Bishops in Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.-Archbishop Chapelle arrived here on Saturday after an absence of seven months from his diocese, spent in Rome, Porto Rico and Cuba. He declined to be interviewed on the subject of his work, but in a sermon last night described it at length and announced that he would have to leave New Orleans again at an early day to consecrate two new Bishops in Cuba, the Pope having authorized him to do so. After the consecration of these Bishops his work would he completed in Cuba and he would then

devote more time to his diocese
Archbishop Chapelle's work in the Philippines was completed some time ago and met with the approval of both the Pope and President McKinley. Of the latter he said:
"What I did and what I said were also
"What I did and what I said were also
and and great man, the approved by that good and great man, the late President McKinley, and I am proud that I obtained his approval; for he was not only good and great, but honest and clear-headed. President McKinley did me the hone to say that in my mission in

the honor to say that in my mission in the Philippines I had rendered inestimable service to the Government of the United States."

Archbishop Chapelle said of Cubs and Archbishop Chapelle said of Cubs and Porto Rico:

"As in the Philippines, I have striven to follow in these islands as well as I might the instructions of the Holy See concerning the particular interests of the Church. I have tried, and I believe not in vain, to reorganize the Church in accordance with the new conditions. I have lately received the pontifical permission to create two new dioceses in Cubs and to consecrate the new Bishops to be appointed and to preside over the Council of Bishops of the Antilles."

The Archbishop complimented President Palma highly. He saw signs of prosperity everywhere in Cubs. It was a desert, he said, in 1899 when he visited it.

JOHN SHERMAN'S ESTATE.

Residuary Legatees Form a Company to Keep the Realty Intact for a Time. MANSFIELD, Ohio, April 20 .- The late John Sherman's residuary legatees, Mrs. Mary McC-llum of Washington, the heirs of Henry Sperman of Cleveland, H. T. Sherman of New York, Charles M. Sherman of Chicago, Hoyt Sherman, Jr., of Salt Lake City and Charles Sherman of San Francisco have formed under the laws of New Jersey the Jersey Sherman Estate Company, the object being to hold intact all in After

pany, the object being to hold intact all the late statesman's real estate in and about Mansfield and Findlay until it can be disposed of most advantageously.

Each of the beneficiaries has stock in the company to the amount of his interest in the estate. To-day in the County Recorder's office there was filed a deed from A. C. Dustin, guardian of George B. Sherman, minor son of the late Henry Sherman, consigned to the John Sherman Estate Company, for the eighteenth of Sherman's real estate in Richland and Hancock counties. The consideration was \$4,775. Former Congressman Kerr, one of the executors of the Sherman estate, says the Mansfield real estate amounts to about \$100,000. The Senator at one time refused \$125,000 for the Findlay real estate.

RUSSIAN EASTER FESTIVAL.

Celebrated at the Embassy in Washingon With a Lunch Served in Russian Style. WASHINGTON, April 20 .- A unique lunch was served at the Russian Embassy to-day in celebration of the Russian Easter festival, the food having been bleesed by the priest in New York and brought here by Countess Cassini, who attended the Easter service at the Russian Church in that service at the Russian Church in that city. On the menu to-day were "Paschel." a mush-like food, made with milk, with a few raisins in, and served with thick cream. "Gulich," or bread made by the wife of the pricest and blessed by him, formed another article of food, while gaily-colored

another article of food, while gally-colored hard-boiled eggs, cut in two and served with a sauce, furnished another course.

All of this food with several other delicacies Counters Cassini had served in Russian style, with all the religious service possible. All of the members of the Embassy were present, the only outside guest being Miss De Smiroff, the daughter of a former attaché of the Russian Embassy.

Yesterday Count Cassini received the decoration of St. Aleasandro Newski, than which there is nothing higher to confer which there is nothing higher to confer than the Cross of St. Andrew, a religious

HIS FORTUNE TO THE JESUITS. F. R. S. Donevan Gives \$150,000 to the Order He Has Entered.

The Rev. Francis R. S. Donovan, S. J., scholastic in the Jesuit order, who is studying for the priesthood at Woodstock. Md., transferred to the Jesuit fathers yesterday his entire fortune of \$150,000. He is the son of the late Francis Donovan,

He is the son of the late Francis Donovan, who amassed a fortune by importing thoroughbred cattle into this country. At his death his property was divided between his children. Francis Donovan had already devoted a large part of his share to charitable works in which he had become interested, especially to negro missions in Maryland.

He entered the Jesuit order in 1891. The rules of the order require fifteen years of study before the final orders can be taken. Although he is now subservient to the rules of the order and is what is called "dead to the world," he will not be ordained to the priesthood until 1805. He has been to the priesthood until 1905. He has been professor of Latin at Fordham and also at the Xavier College in this city.

The gift to the Jesuit order is one of the largest ever made to the order in this

Archbishop Farley Goes to Washington. Archbishop Farley and his secretary left town yesterday for Washington to attend the installation of Mgr. Dennis R. O'Connell as rector of the Catholic University, and the meeting of the American hierarchy which will follow the instaliation. Father Hayes is president of the alumni of the Catholic University and will be the official representative of that body. The Archbishop will remain in Washington until Saturday, afterward visiting Cardinal Gibbons.

Prof. Griffin Resigns From Syracuse University.

STRACUSE, April 20 .- Prof. Charles L. Griffin, dean of the college of applied science at Syracuse University, resigned to-day, to take effect at the close of the college year. Mr. Griffin was formerly professor of machine designs in the Penn-sylvania State College.